## RIVERSIDE'S GREAT FUTURE.

MARKED CHANGES ALONG THE DRIVE. OLD LANDMARKS THAT STILL REMAIN-RECENT PURCHASES OF PROPERTY.

Two years ago Riverside Park was comparatively anknown to the average New-Yorker. That such a resort existed was understood in a general way, but its precise limits and location, its walks and sample ways, its terraces, sunny slores and seques red dells, its headlands, banks of flowers, pro-Pusion of shrubbery and stately old trees, its many points of historical and romantic interest, and above all its mamificent three-mile winding Brive along the brow of the bluff overlooking the park itself, the broad Hudson and the picturesque Palisades beyond, were known to what might be Bairly termed a limited number. Prior to General Grant's burial at Claremont one might have traversed this superb pleasure ground from Seventy-becondst. to the Heights without encountering nore people, except perchance the confractor's baborers, than would be met on a lenely road in

It was the solemnities of that memorable 8th of August that first introduced this charming park to thousands of people, and allowed them to see for themselves what had been done in the last Cozen years by the Park Department and private individuals to develop these natural beauies which caused Riverside to be considered one of the choicest portions of Manhattan Island len: before the Revolution, when it was dotted with the country-seats of New-York's most a istocratic Such an introduction to the public the place had long needed. Had this not been given, and some other site than Clarement been chesen for the Grant mausoleum, doubtless many years would have passed ere the natural growth of the city northward or the search of fashion for noveity and seclusion would have made the park what it is to-day, a popular resort, and the thoroughfare what it is rapidly becoming, the fashionable drive

ACTIVITY IN RIVERSIDE REAL ESTATE. While it cannot be said that Riverside is booming," any more than this can be alleged of upper Fifth-ave. or any other fashionable street that the property-owners are determined shall be built up only with the most costly mansions, ye property is advancing steadily along the drive and a great deal of it has changed hands within the last few months. Naturally the greatest activity and the most building have been at the upper en l of the park, toward the Tomb, but changes are going on also in nearly all the other sections. In deed there have been so many within the last year, and so many more still greater changes are in contemplation, that they had better not postpone visiting Riverside too long who wish to see it in vested with that charm of seclusion which was so long peculiar to the place, but which is fast being dispelled by the rising tide of public favor and the city's growing population. Everything seems to indicate that the day is coming and is not far distant when the acres of vacant land along the drive will be occupied with a line of villas, when the broad thoroughfare will sureass even those of Central Park in the elegance of its equipages, and e now quiet dells will echo with the talk and

laughter of multitudes of happy people. A great many seem to think that to see the park it is necessary to have or to hire a horse and This is a mistake. A leisurely stroll through it on any of these splendid Indian summer afternoons will give as much if not more pleasure than any other method of examination Entering the drive at Seventy-second-st., where a few of the plants in the vases which adorn the emi-circle are still in bloom, one naturally follows the gently sloping walk that leads down into the park. There have been so few changes recently on other side of the roadway at this point that little is missed in examining the many by-ways and bits of scenery of the banks about here. The old Orphan Asylum building, near Seventy-fourth. st., almost opposite one of the prettiest liftle nooks in the park, still overlooks the river and presents much the same appearance that it did nearly three-quarters of a century ago, when the venerable Peletiah Perrit was its strong supporter and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton presided as directoss over the Above Seventy-sixth-st., where walk rises to a level with the madway, it will be worth while to notice the number of fashionable as well as family carriages that are out on almost any fine afternoon. Occasionally is seen the fa miliar face and dashing turnout of some veteran road driver like General Dunn, Colonel Kipp of Frank Work, who has been tempted by the gorgeous views of the wood-crowned heights and the bright waterway to forsake the crowded boulevard and the hospitable Gabe Case's road house.
ONE OF THE FINEST SITES ON THE DRIVE,

One of the finest sites near Seventy-sixth-st is shortly to be occupied by a handsome structure. A son of John Thompson, president of the Chase National Bank, who is now in college, is the heito some five million dollars, left him, it is said, by his grandfather. It is his intention, as soon as he is graduated, to build a house that in general character and design will rival any that have thus far been put up on the West Side. At Seventy pinth-st, which is the first of the two wide ninth-st, which is the first of the two wide theroughfares that intersect the park and run down to the river, a force from the Pack Department is bosy filing in, grading and raising a cloud of dust that almost obscurvs the bictures are features of the grounds, that become more pronounced as the park narrows in width above this joint. Mount Tom the rocky eminence adorned with a few stanted honey-locusts, nearly opposite Eighty-third-st, where it is proposed to erect a colossal statue of Robert Fulton, has been left in all its natural jurgedness by the contractors.

Property along here is advancing steadily in value though lots can still be had at prices which, command with those asked for Fifth-are, sites.

commared with those asked for Fifth-ace, sites, seem exceedingly moderate. A number of well-known people have bought in this part recently. Among them are Theodore S. Woolsey, William B. Isham, a leather merchant; Christopher B. Roberts, Harvey Kennedy, the banker, who secured Roberts, Harvey Kenneity, the banker, who seemed a fine site on the southeast corner of Eighty-first-st, a few weeks ago for \$40,000; James R. Brewster, of Plainfield; Cyrus Clark, George T. Johnston, Joseph Asterhaute and Benjamin Altman, the drygoods merchant, of Sixth-ave, who lately invested \$68,000 in property at Eighty-eighth-st, near the house of that enthusiasic believer in the future of the drive, Congressman Viele, than whom no single individual has done more to make Riversite what it is. General Viele's handsome villa, the first brite house creeted on the drive, by the way, stands on a salient angle of the river bank, where, legends have it, one of his ancestors landed about two hunared years ago, while being rowed by two Indians down from Albany to tell Bovernor Dongan about the efforts that were making by the French to draw away the Six Nations from their allegiance to the Dutch and English. Since this hoose was built, less than ten years ago, new houses valued at over \$30,000,000 have been put up on the West bide.

PECULIAR FLORA OF THE PARK

The flora of Riverside deserves notice. It is extremely diversified in character, swing to a peculiar circumstance. The freight cars of the New-York Central Railroad, coming from all parts of the country, bring on them seeds of the various States and Territories. As the cars, or many of them at least, remain standing for some time in front of the park, the sceeds are blown by the strong west winds against the steep banks, and the result is

least, remain standing for some time in front of the park, the seeds are blown by the strong west winds against the steep banks, and the result is that the flowers peculiar to almost every section of the Union are found here.

At Ninetieth-st, the old Livingston mansion, with its rows of ancestral trees in front, stands nuchanged amid the changes all around it. These trees, like the sycamores at Ninety-sixth-st, the chestnuts, oaks and white pines in the park further up, have a size and venerable appearance that cause many to believe them to be centuries old. As a matter of fact, however, they have all grown up since the cold winter of 1773-30, when the British General Robertson stripped the entire island of all its trees to obtain fuel for his freezing soldlers, after they had burned up about everything else suitable for hirewood. This was the winter, the records say, when the Bay from the Battery to Staten Island was frozen, so that heavy pieces of artillery were drawn over it. The bronze copy of Hondon's celebrated statue of Washington, which the public school children of the city bought and creeted, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second sis, looks in the distance like one of that bold singleal operator. Dr. Valentine Mott, near Ninety-third-st., where he died over twenty years ago, is still standing, and at present is used as an aslyum for orphans.

MEN WHO ARE BUYING AND BUILDING.

MEN WHO ARE BUYING AND BUILDING.

From Ninety-sixth-st, north more changes are noticeable, as it is along here that the real estate market has been most buoyant of late. Peter
Doeiger, the brewer, recently bought a \$100,000
site at One-hundred-and-first-st., just above the
bid Furness massion, and will adorn it with an
Ty2000 massion, if e plans for which are already

drawn. John D. Jones bought a piece of property not long ago near One-hundred-and-escond-st., upon which he intends to build. At One-hundred-and-fourth-st., where begins the magnificent Bloomingdale Mile, corresponding to the Ladies' Mile or Rotten Row in Hyde Park, London, Professor Bacon, of the Columbia Law School, is laying the foundation of an elaborate stone dwelling-house, which is to be, it is said, similar in general design to Mr. Tiflany's house at Madison-ave, and Seventy-second-st., and will cost about \$150,000. Two blocks further up John A. Judge has bought a lot, upon which, it is understood, he intends to build next season. On the northeast corner of the drive and One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. is George Nokes's new three-story granite house, but recently finished. It is built in the English Gothic style of rock-faced stone throughout, and with its round turrets, loggias, porches and commodious balconies, forms a pleasing architectural picture. The building was designed by A. B. Jennings, the architect, who also planned the new house at One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., that Joseph J. Kettle, the china merchant of Barclay-st., is putting up. This is built of undressed, light-colored brown-stone, and in general style resembles Mr. Nokes's structure, except that it has several features about it to remind one of Queen Anne work. Each story is provided with balcomes from which and the front tower-crowned bay window delightful views of the river and the Jersey shore beyond can be obtained. The heavlest purchases have been made by C. P. Huntington has bought the entire block between One-hundred-and-eleventh and One-hundred-and-twelfth sts., and Mr. Astor the block next above, nearly opposite that splendid grove of black oaks in the park, so much admired by everybody. Mr. Astor paid \$20,000 for each of the corner lots and \$15,000 for the rest, or \$175,000 for the entire property. It is said that each purchaser will erect a series of beautiful structures, snok as will fitting lyadorn this portion of the

walks and drives about Cl aremont Hill have been all finished in fine shape during the last summer, and the thousands who still continue to visit mer, and the thousands who still continue to visit the Tomb are no longer compelled to tradge ankledeep in the sand or mud. Board walks now traverse the Heights from end to end, and the driving circuit around the Claremont Hotel has been open for some time. This hotel building, by the way, presents a remarkably good appearance for a house that was erected at the beginning of the century. It has outlived most of the oaks and tailp trees that once surrounded it, and bids fair to stand for a century more. Of course alterations and improvements have been made from time to time, but it is still substantially the same as when occupied by Viscount Courtenay, afterward Earl of Devon, prior to the war of 1812. Courtenay, it was supposed, left England on account of political troubles, but he returned home as soon as he heard of the declaration of war. His handsome appearance and agreeable manuers, together with his title and fortune, made him long remembered by many metropolitan society belies. The British Minister, Francis James Jackson, better known as "Copenhagen" Jackson, and Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, were also occapants successively of this historic old structure. Napoleon's brother, an annable and studious gentleman, became greatly attached to the place, and is said to have spent hour after hour gazing over the bluff, where the Hudson broadens out and the Palisades frown along the opposite bank, seeming to end in a bold promontory, around which the river flows from the hazy distances beyond. the Tomb are no longer compelled to trudge ankle-

THE SEA-SERPENT.

EXPERIENCE OF GRANVILLE B. PUTNAM, FRANKLIN SCHOOL, BOSTON.

EXPERIENCE OF GRANVILLE B. PUTNAM, FRANKLIN SCHOOL, BOSION.

From the Congregationalist.

It has been my beinet for some years that there is some fitful, gicantic wanderer inhabiting the ocean; but, as I had never investigated the subject or even read upon it, my impressions were varue and undefined. On the afternoon of August 12, about 1:15, I was engared in the study of Professor Farlow's work upon aigre, when I heard the voice of Caivin W. Pool, town clerk of Rockport, at the door of my coltage at Pigeon Cove, saying: "There is some strange thing in the water; I think it is the sea-serpout." I quickly took my station upon the rail of my plezza, so that my marine glass was about fifty fees above the water and but thirty-six feet from the shore. The creature was advancing in a northerly direction, and but little more than an eighth of a mile from me. I saw it approaching, passing and departing, and watched it most attentively for about ten minutes. Judging by the apparent length of yachts, whose dimensions I know, as they appear at that distance, I estimated the length to have been not less than eighty feet. The head seemed short, and about the size of a nail cask, while the middle of the body was larger than that of a large man. The color was a dark brown, and it appeared to be somewhat motified with a lighter snade. As the head was at no time raised above the water, I could not determine the color of the throat. The surface of the head and back was very amooth, and no one of the forty or more persons who saw it detected anything that looked like a fin or flipper.

Its unversement was not that of a land serpent, but a vertical one, resembling that of the leech or the blood-snuckers of my boyhood. I could distinctly see perhaps fifteen feet of the forward portion of the body, while back of that, the convalsions being greater, the depressions were below the surface, so as to present a series of ridges, some ten or fifeen in number at a time. The extremity of the tail was not visible. During hearing the whole pa

move the possibility of its being anything floating with the tide. The outling of the water was by something at least a foot wide, and caused wakes on either side. From my elevated position i could plainly see the movements of the body between them, while the rear portion caused another wake behind. Its course was a direct one and its apeed uniform and not more than five miles an hour. When it reached a point about a half-mile north of us the undulatory movement seemed to cease, and the body was for a moment extended along the surface. There was then an apparent gathering of the caudal extremity into ridges nearer together than those previously seen, after which he disappeared. I judged that this latter movement was to aid in diving, but of course this is only conjecture.

movement was to aid in diving, but of course this is only conjecture.

On the 19th, a week later, the same creature, or one like it, supeared north of us, going in an easterly direction, and, although perhaps a half-mile away, it was distinctly seen by the Rev. bavid Brower, assistant pastor of Park-at. Church, Beston, by his wife and servant, and by several others. My attention was not called in season to permit me to observe anything of additional interest. From a careful study, I am satisfied that the two localities most visited are the coasts of Norway and Cape Ann and vicinity, both rocky shores. The limits of this article preclude any reference to the former, and but a bare mention can be made of the latter. I find the following well-authenticated visits to these shores since

he op-ning of the present centu	ry:
Gloucester	June 20, 1815
Gloucester	August 10-28, 1817
Gloucester	August -, 1818
Nahant	August 19, 1819
Swampscott	
Nahaot	July 12, 1823
Lynn.	Inly _ 1893
Swampscott	July - 1849
Swampscott Nahant	July 30, 1875
Gloucester	

A WILFUL BRIDE.

COUNT RHEDEY'S STORMY COURTSHIP-SUCCESS OF AN AMERICAN VIOLINIST. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Berlin, October 14.

Two centuries ago, King John Sobieski of Poland, the saviour of Vienna, raised the family of Rhedey to the dignity of counts. A direct descendant of the nobleman who first bore the title to-day figares as the hero of a romantic but dishonorable tale. In the course of twenty decades the family lost its importance and wealth, and the present scion, to earn his daily bread, learned the locksmith's trads. His mother, whose "light Italian hand," to the horror of the gentry and aristocracy, brought her before the Serlin courts more than once, to answer the charge of theft, was little honor to the name she core. Her son, inheriting the maternal vices offset by few virtues which once were the distinguishing qualities of his ancestors, at the court of the Polish Kings, was also convicted of larceny and condemned to six months' imprisonment. Freed from the same, he shook the dust of the Prassian espital rom his feet, and fled to Hungary, where, by the influence of his name and ignorance of his antecedents, he became superintendent of a large estate in the possession of Count Karolyi. While in this position he became acquainted, a few months ago, with Baron Lad'slaus Podmaniszky, one of the wealthiest of the neighboring noblemen, whose daughter was the beauty of the region. The spirits of his ancestors whispered ambition in the count's ready ear and hopes of retrieving lost fortunes fired his soul. He quickly fell in love with the pretty baroness

as the first step in the fulfilment of his desires. His appearance and manners, despite his earlier history, were in his favor, and his suit was rewarded with the promise of her hand. The engagement was published on the 4th of last June. But on July 7 the baroness, accompanied by her family and betrothed husband, started for Slavonia, where she had purchased the immense estate of Kap tol. She at once invested Count Rhedey with the superintendence of the property. This displeased the members of her family, and brought an avalanche of troubles upon the head of the unsuspecting groom. Baron Gabriel Rhedey, chief of a Hungarian branch of the Prussian family, published a declaration accusing the count of unlawful assumption of his name, and branding him as a "false Demetrius." The Podmanicszky family. excited by the insinuations, demanded a refutation from the prospective son-in-law, which the latter, Their suspicion however, completely ignored. confirmed by this omission, the baron announced the engagement broken, and compelled Rhedey to leave Kaptof, at the same time placing his daughter under strictest gnard. Rhedey remained in the neighborhood, however, till the baroness succeeded in cluding her sentinels; when, reunited the pair fied to Budapesth. The relatives, not expecting this, sent word to the infatuated couple, as soon as their whereabouts were known, to celebrate the marriage without delay, that no further disgrace might tarnish the name. The two repaired to the church, and standing before the altar were about to receive the bishop's blessing when a Berlin dispatch shocked the latter with the assertion that Rhedev already had a wife in Berlin, which prevented his "ent-ring matrimony on such a reckless and prodigal scale." The resterated assertions of Rhedey, who has a perfect and indisput able right to his noble title, that he had been divorced from his former wife, availed nothing. and the baroness was taken back to Kaptol and placed again in confinement.

But through the connivance of an old servant, a correspondence was continued with Rhedey, whom she still passionately loved, informing him of her uncomfortable situation and begging the intervention of law, she having attained her majority. A suit was the consequence, which summoned the family to Budapesth, where the truth of the daughter's assertions was proved. bite again declared her intention to protect Rhedey and deed him the estate to keep him in her neighborhood. While waiting in the museum park, during the course of the trial so vital to his interests, Ruedey was surprised by a policeman, who conveved him to prison as a "dangerous individual against whom charges rested in Berlin." On the following day he was banished from the city, and accompanied by the baroness and detectives, set out for Berlin, where the finale of the adventure is awaited with

was the appearance of Arma Senkrah before the was the appearance of Arma Senkran before the public as interpreter of an American composer, Mr. Arthur Bird, the first instance of the kind before a German audience. Mr. Bird has met, of late, with fiattering success and already ranks among the prominent Berlin composers. Even the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Franz Manstadt, has honored him by performing numerous selections from his compositions. And his "Spaaish Dance," as played by Arma Senkrah, earned for the composer, as well as performer, thundering applause. But Arma Senkrah, by her magic bow though a pretty New-York girl thirteen years 120, has become a great favorite with the Continental concert-public. Her name as is well known was Harkness, which she changed to Senkrah by rever-ling the order of the letters, at request of her first impresario. An amusing incident is connected with this transposition. Arma begged Hans von Bulow one evening for his antograph, which he willingly consented to give. But when the paper was returned to the young lady, what was her astonishment to read "Snah nov Wolub." Mystified, the young lady asked an explanation and received as such the abover that he had simply taken the same liberty with his name which she had with her own. Miss Harkness disputes with Teresina Tua the honor of first lady violinist on the Continent. When only nine years of age, she left her home to stady at Bremen and Leipeig, and soon attracted the attention of prominent musiciana. Wieniawski inparted her instruction until she left for Paris to become a pupil of the celebrated Vieuxtemps, who has had the greatest influence upon the development of her powers. He was charmed with the "child with the musical soul," and cared for her as his own child, gave her two hours daily, and received herself and mother each night at tea. They parted in 1881, when he left for Algiers, there to die on her birthday, the 6th of the following June. In the same year she won the hrst prize by a recital of her dead teacher's "Third Violin Concerto public as interpreter of an American composer, Mr. first instance of the ki

Readers of the Berlin papers have been shocked, during the list few weeks, by the frequency of suicides. Scarcely a journal appears without adding its quota to the list. The river, the park, the bridges, the garret, the cellar, have all their suicidal traditions, which make the weekly record a book of crime. Yet even Prussia, despite the enormity of its self-murders, does not compare with the state of Saxony, long known as the "trysting-place" of those tired of life. It is astrange anomay, too; for the Saxons, beyond all Germans, are celebrated for their good spirits. But below the mirthful exterior there is a tragic, melancholy mind, easily induced to end its sufferings. The rigors of the military service are often adduced as the cause of the spreading tendency. This is only in part true. It does not explain the astounding number of women sacrifices which, according to one authority, has reached the sum of 923. The commercial condition of the land is the real regulator, the spicial number being always greater during a cr.sis and less in periods of good business. In 1861 643 persons ended their own lives; in 1884 as many as 2,004. From 1861 to 1868 the annual number increased from 643 to 800. From 1876 on the crime seemed to rage, ending in the startling climax cited above. Most remarkable of all is the spread of the mania among children. Seventeen committed suicide in 1883, Readers of the Berlin papers have been shocked markable of all is the spread of the mania among children. Seventeen committed suicide in 1883, ten in 1884 and twelve in 1885.

## A LUSUS NATURAL.

From The Intilia Freeman's Journal.

A phenomenal growth has been forwarded us by Mr. Richard O'Mailey as taken of his farm near Santry. It consists of a stalk of wheat from which project three or four grains of oats. In our opinion it has been caused by the hybridizing of some of the wheat stameos when in flower by the pollien of oats growing in the same includ. It seems that a manured root crop was followed first by one of oats and subsequently by one of wheat, and it is probable that some of the shed grains of the former germinated late among the latter. As such applications in the same of the state of the former germinated late among the latter. As such applications in the former germinated late among the latter. As such applications in the former germinated late among the latter. As such applications in the former germinated late among the latter. As such applications occurred with cereal crops. Stephens, in his "Book of the Farm," quotes Mr. Cowper, of Towester, as growing both wheat and barley from oats, and some of Mr. Cowper's neighbors as producing rys from black Tartarian cais. As the native country of wheat, barley, oats and rye has not been determined, and as these cereals are not known in their original wild state, it may some day come to be proved that they are not distinct varieties of one plant. This would account not only for the hybridizing in the case of Mr. O'Mailey's wheat, but also for the result of Mr. Cowper's experiments.

There is still plenty of mystery even about our ordinary farm crops, and much hope therefrom for the future

development of agriculture. There is an ancient tradition that one of the few things Adam was permitted to take with him out of Eden was a handful of grains of wheat and that from these all the wheat in the world is descended. We should say all the cereals. The oats in Mr. O'Malley's stalk resemble the chevaller variety, though somewhat narrower in the grain. From their appearance one would be reminded of the gardening operations of budding and grating. It is in rich, well cultivated land, such as exists in the County Dublin, that Nature as likely to put forth all her resources and develop her hidden powers. Pity it is that the whole of the land of Ireland is not cultivated in the same manner, and that the area of the cereals has become restricted in our island. The G-rmans have a beautiful lexend which shows the respect in which they hold the cereals. It is that there is an angel especially commissioned to watch the wheat of the world and all the food produced from it, and to demand a punishment from God on those who waste bread or treas it disrespectfully.

SWILL MILK IN CHICAGO.

A VISIT TO THE PESTERING DISTILLERY DENS. The reported existence of contagious pleuro pneumonia among cattle fed on the refuse of the Chicago distilleries is making much stir among cattle men generally. Russell D. Harrison, of Helena, Montana, who is secretary of the Montana Cattle Growers' Association, was met here by a TRIBUNE reporter, to whom he said that he had been spending a week in Chicago, investigating to the best of his ability the pleuro-pneumonia scare.

"What are your conclusions !"

"I am convinced that the disease is not contagious plearo paeumonia. In company with a prominent cattle man I went to the Fhœnix Distillery and other places where cattle are ted on distillery refuse, and spent much time in getting information."

"There is a quarantine on the cattle, is there not !

places where cattle are fed on distillery refuse, and spent much time in getting information."

"There is a ouarantine on the cattle, is there not?"

"I saw no evidences of quarantine. The owners of the cattle were the only persons on the premises. I was suprased at this because I knew the State of Illinois had declared a quarantine. It is a dead letter, because there was no one there to enforce it, and I ascertained that cattle had been taken out of the sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went to effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the quarantine went into effect, to be sheds after the property of the property

## PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE WORK.

Before resigning his office as President of the New York State Temperance Society, at its late session at from which a few extracts are printed below. As a life-long prohibitionist, and the pastor of one of the most prominent churches of the Methodist persuasion, as well as the late Chaplain of the State Senate, Dr. Leech has had rare facilities for studying the temperance question in all of its phases. The kindly spirit of the entire address is well worthy of the initation of temperance speakers who may radically differ from him in opinion. It will be remembered that the New-York State Temperance Society is professedly a non-partisan

State Temperance Society is professedly a non-partisan association.

A year ago in my absence from your annual meeting you honored me with an election to the presidency of your access. This eminent compriment came undesired and unsought. I have throughout the past year given to this organization without any salary and without any personal expense to your treasury my best temperance efforts, remembering the long itue of distinguished men who, for fifty-seven consecutive years, have conferred on this body the instre of their influence and given to its philanthropic work their releatiless toil. For more than haif a contury, in deepest harmony with charothes, temperance societies, and all total abstinence associations, this confideration of temperance friends has been proud to bear the standard of fraternity to all men and women, of all creeis and conditions, who have been found engaged in a struggle to modify or extirpate, by judicious and practical methods, the suspendous, frightful and varied evits of the rum traffic in this State. Laboring for concert among all the focs of the saloons, and acting ever in concert with all sensible efforts to cripple or annihilate the traffic in strong drink, we have implored a powerful union of the friends of total abstinence. For without harmony of endeavor, and a continuous coalition of forces on common grounds, the enemies of the distilierless and brewers can never achieve any permanent aucess. Into this protracted and desperate waterioo contest, with a vast and well-equipped enemy, temperance men and women must go, as went into battle the old Macedonian phalanx, with interlocked shields.

LATE TEMPERANCE VICTORIES WON BY NO POLITI-

CAL PARTY.

I need hardly inform you of the splendid non-partisan temperance victories won during the past year in Georgia, Rhode Island, Virginia and elsewhere. Detemperance victories won during the past year in Georgia, Rhode Island, Virginia and elsewhere. Defaming no clergymen, traducing no laymen, heaping no traduction on Republicans and abstanting from the abuse of Democrats—the non-partisan temperance voters have everywhere won respect, and great trumphs have perched on their pennons from the Saint Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The hundreds of thousands of earnest promibitionists who conferred the boon of constitutional prohibitions in majorities, to unite with any partisan temperance organization. The sixty-nine thousand experienced prohibitionists, who, two years ago, gave to Maine her present constitutional prohibitory amendment, have determined recently at an important election to addere to the old political parties. But three per cent, of the Maine voters could be induced either by investives or eloquence to cast partisan temperance osliots. So far as I can learn there is not a city or State in this Republic where partisan temperance presents the faintest indication of any approaching supremacy over cither of the time-incorred parties containing vast numbers of voters of noblest in pulsas. To my mind the idea that any partisan temperance oranization will fer decades to come, if ever, oversandow, in numerical strength, in any State of the Union, either the Democratio or Republican party, is an importure on expectation, a day dream of worthy men and women, a vision of hope that will not be resitzed, a mere reverse of builders of casties in mid-air. The sooner the true friends of temperance shall rise superior to such a theory, and band themselves together for the seriest, varied and practical work for which our respective communities are eloquently appealing, the sooner we will see the white flag of legal prohibition waving over this magnificent State from Brooklyn to Buffalo.

COUNTY LOCAL OPTION. Because I have met no intelligent Senator or Assem blyman who believes that in this State the voters are ready now to adopt constitutional prohibition, I would be greatly pleased to see the Legislature enact a local option law giving to each county the right, at the polls, option law giving to each county the right, at the polis, to abolish the liquor traffic from their respective limits. Thus many counties of Now-York as in the Southern States, may be redeemed from the drink-curse, and the public conscience educated for the ratification, hereafter, Under more promising surroundings, of a prohibitory amendment. I fear not to affirm publicly that I am for any and all improvements on the "free rum" dispensation, under which we seem to be living.

THE TRUE POLICY.
For a period of fifty-seven years we have called no political organization "Master." With steadfast foot-steps we have declined to permit our body to be steps we have declined to permit our body to be dragooned into any partisan attitude. With unwavering and undeviating fidelity to our constitution, and long usage, let us continue to boldly "ask for the old paths." At the polis let us vote, as we pray, for the elevation of virtuous and competent men. Championing conservative methods and carefully probing the wisdom of agressive enterprises let us clasp hands with all anti-saloon Democrate and Republicans, and with all churches and Sunday-schools, and with all orders and societies in the reformation of individual drunkards, in the distribution of wholesome literature

in the circulation of the old-fashioned pledge; in the education of the public mind and conscience in the improvement and enforcement of available temperance is and in efforts for the crowning adoption of constitutional prohibition. If we do our full duty with interplicity of spirit, purity of motive, and in the fear of God the great Christian public will endorse us, and God's blessing will abide on our work.

benefit of the work must be. And the Methodist Church has reached this high mark only to resolve to attain a still his her standard.

AN INSPIRING STORY.

The story of the achievement is full of inspiration for the future. When the Missionary Society was organized, Lack in the first quarter of his century, its contributions were limited to the hundreds. In 1839 the limit of \$100,000 was passed and, growing through the years with but slight backward fluctuations, in 1883 the receipts for missions exceeded three-quarters of a million dollars. The exact figures for the fisca

1883 the receipts for missions exceeded three-quarters of a million dollars. The exact figures for the fiscal year ended on October 31, 1883, were \$751,469. The collections for 1884 showed a decline—only \$731,125 mide the aggregate of bequests and contributions.

In the autumn of that year Chaplain Charles C. McCabe, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, raised the cry, "A million for missions!" and it found a splendid response in the hearts of the Methodist people. The necessity of a more generous income had been sorely feit in the Church; aid was re-used from sheer necessity when the imperative need of it was perfectly known. When the call for a round million was sent forth no member of the Church could deny that the want was real; but there was room for doubt whether the increase could be secured. But the battle-cry stirred all the deepest depths of Methodist enthusiasm, and the churches, the districts, the conterences and the children have been echoing its ringing tones ever since. In 1885 the income ran \_p to \$826,828, and when the fiscal year closes to-morrow the additional sum of nearly \$200,000 will probably be in the hands of the Sectety.

In the front ranks of the workers have been Chaplain McCabe, the Rev. Dr. John M. Reid and the Rev. Dr. William Butler, the founder of missions. Traveling and speaking at mass-meetings and conferences, these men have styred the deepest interest every where and parted the purses of even the most thrifty. Chaplain McCabe's scheme of action, which supplemented, or rather led, the work of appeal by address, was worthy of the shrewdest political organizer. He put an organization into every one of the 12,000 parishes in the denomination, and strove to reach every individual member of the Church.

CHAPLAIN M'CABE'S PLANS.

Studving the income of 1884. Dr. McCabe found

propriation for missions \$1,000,000 raised by collections only.

A chart was prepared, three feet by two. On one side were printed maps of the two hemispheres with the fields of specially active missionary devotion colored in red. Appealing quotations from the Scriptures and terse sentences from Wesley, David Livingstone, the African explorer, Emerson and prominent clergymen were printed about the maps. On the other side was a list of the Church conferences, with the number of members and the name of the presiding elder of each district in each conference. Against the name of each presiding elder was placed the actual collections for the fiscal year, and next to that column the allotment to each district for the million-dollar appropriation.

of the raising of a million dollars from all sources—a promised campaing for 1885 to make the Methodist appropriation for missions \$1,000,000 raised by collections only.

A case was prepared, three feet by two. On one the fields of specially active missionary devotion colored in red. Appealing quotations from the Scriptures and tores sentences from Wesley, Lavid Living-stone, the African explorer, Emerson and prominent ciergymen were printed and Church compressed, which is also the special property of the sent property of the sent property of the sent property of the manner of each presiding elder of each district to fit the million-dollar appropriate the sent property of the sent property of the people had run alread of their state and the same of each presiding elder of each district for the million-dollar appropriate the sent property of the people had run alread of their state in the increase of 54½ per cent would regime. The charts were issued every six months, and where the collections in any district exceed the red of the people had run alread of their states in the increase required to attain the million-dollar line. In a few instances, where individual parishes had endured calanity or business disaster, the apportionment was for run increase of 54½ per course o

EXTENT OF METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Methodist missions employ 2,508 missionaries and 2,397 assistants in the domestic field; in the foreign field are 116 missionaries and 72 assistants. exclusive of 592 native preachers and 1,427 Sabbath

foreign field are 116 missionaries and 72 assistants, excinsive of 592 native preachers and 1,427 Sabbath teachers. The foreign missions received for the current year \$440,536; the home missions \$381,300. With \$1,000,000 a year to rely upon hereafter the division of the appropriation will be equal. Talking modestly but earnestly about the great work now completed Dr. McCabe said:

"It should not be forgotten that the expenses of the Missionary Society are less than one per cent of the sum raised, owing to the fact that a part of the office expenses is paid by the rents of the Mission building. Nor should this million dollars be taken as the tull measure of the work of the Methodist Church. We have two other missionary societies—the Women's Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, which raise over \$200.000; so that the aggregate given by the denomination for the fiscal year just closing will be over \$1,200,000. This certainly marks a new era in the history of Methodism. It justifies the enthusiastic language of Bishop Hurst, who in a recent letter to me said: Take heart, my brother; every sot nd you hear is that of victory. East and West there is more enthusiasm for the grand cause of missions than I have ever known before.

"The field of our Missionary Society is the world. Nearly 5,000 workers receive their support in whole or in part from our treasury. We have a wast system of home missions which take in the frontiers of the West, the colored population of the South and the Indians. We also have missions among the foreign bred population of our own country. About 40,000 Germans in this land have been brought into our Church through their agency. We have missions in India, China, Japan, Corea, Singapore, Bulgaria, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Arrica, Mexico and South America. Thousands of Methodists are among the readers of The Tribuny. To insure success for the coming year in raising a million for missions by collections only, we ask each Sabbath-shool class to raise \$1 mo

THE PENALTY OF A HARD HEAD.

From The National Weekly.

"What is the matter with you, Aleck I" asked Mayor Courtenay of a Charleston darkey, who sat with a sour look on his face in the midst of the roins of a failen building, trying to the up his woolly pate in [a red bandanna handkerchief.

"Ar was dun sleepin outen yere las' night wen de yearthquake dun shook Missy Clare's stove outen da winder up dar an hit dis yere nigga 'n de head, 'n jest kase de stoye's dun bruk 'resell' in two free places, she dun gwine tuk de price of it outen my wages."

APPLIED OBSERVATION. APPLIED OBSEKVATION.

From The Boston Traveller.

It was in the infant class of a Sunday-school. The teacher was trying to bring out the fact that David was a man of varied occupations. There had been smooth sailing until the question was asked: "What do you call a man who plays on a harp!" After a brief pause a youngster raises his hand and answers, "An Italiaa." The teacher and scholars had a good laugh and a new topic was introduced.

STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE.

PRENCH ARISTOCRATS.

decoration of the public mind and conscience in the law provements and suffereement of available temperance is awa; and in efforts for the crowing adoption of constitutional prohibition. If we do our full dary with in the printing of a printing probability of aptirit, purity of anotive, and in the fear of God the creat Christian public will endorse us, and God's blessing will abide on our work.

ONE MILLION FOR MISSIONS.

GREAT WORK OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

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CROWNING WITH SUCCESS A CAMPAIGN OF NOBLE CHURCH STRING WITH SUCCESS A CAMPAIGN OF NOBLE WITH SUCCESS A CAMPAIGN OF NOBLE CHURCH STRING WI

M. "SARCEY'S TRIUAPH OVER MYOPIA.

M. Francisque sarcey, the critic, has written about his eyes. He was always near-sighted; but he was a school-boy before he found it out. One day, for the fan of the thing, he put on his father's spectacies. "Piftyly-ars have passed since then," he says, " out the sensation I experie, end is keen and thrilling to this day." Hitherto he had seen the heavens above him "only as thick green cloth," Now, "DI wonder and delight?" he saw "what so enchanted me that I cannot speak of it to this day without emotion"; "between the leaves, and far beyond them, little channess of bright olde sky."

After that Master Sarcey had a pair of spectacles of his own. The study of myopia is his hooby; and it nakes I im melanenoly, as it makes many other people, to know that in afteen years the proportion of short-sighted said in the Polytechnic School of France has risen from 30 to 50 per cent, while 80 per cent of the students wear glasses. Yet in the boginning of the Caristian era myoria, which is now "mereasing like an epidemie through Europe," was practically unknown.

A POET'S BLUNDER,

A POET'S BLUNDER.
From Galignani.

M. Alphonse Karr, who is contributing his literary recollections to the Monifeur Universel, relates an amusing story of Victor Hugo, which we do not remember to have seen before in print. The poet was one evening in company where the guests were amusing themselves with the game of bouts rimes, and a young lady, a friend of Mme. Hugo, proposed the following works: songe-ped-plonge-cstropic; Victor Hugo linked them up with this compliment addressed to the author of the words:

Si Puck, le nain qu'on voit en songe. Cant jamais mettre son pied Dans le souller en ten pied blanc se pionge il en scrait cetropie.

The verse was no somer heard and applicated than all eyes were naturally turned to the feet of the young person who had inspired the muse, but she withdrew from sight, and from that day obstinately kept them conceated whenever she was in society. Nature, in fact, who had been heard in bestowing other charms on her, had neglected her extremities, and had gifted her with a pair of feet of enormous size and as flat as flounders. The lady never forgave the poet his misdirected compilment.

lain McCabe's scheme of action, which supplemented, or rather led, the work of appeal by address, was worthy of the shrewdest political organizer. He put an organization into every one of the 12,000 parishes in the denomination, and strove to reach every individual member of the Church.

CHAPLAIN MCABE'S PLANS.

Studying the income of 1884, Dr. McCabe found that outside of receipts on account of bequests, and increase of 54½ per cent would be required to reach the goal of a million a year. Including legacies, the total increase would only need to be 33½ per cent, and it was certain that these could be relied on to fill up any deficiency in the direct contributions, for he had in his minds eye what is now the outcome of the raising of a million dollars from all sources—a promised campaign for 1887 to make the Methodist appropristion for missions \$1,000,000 raised by collections only.

A chart was prepared, three feet by two. On one

The Rev. Jonas D.—, a well-known Methodist minister still living in the State of Massachusetts, has all his life had what his friends regard as fanancial ideas recarding the observance of the Sabbath. He is very careful that no work of a domestic nature is done on that day in his house. No meals are cooked, no sweeping or dusting is done, and the day is one of solemnity and pious meditation combined with charch and Sunday-school going.

On one occasion the Rev. Mr. D. spent Sunday with his son's family. His daughter in-law, a very pious woman, concluded, in honor of the guest, to forego her usual cold diamer on Sinnay, and just before starting to church, she siliped a fine fat turkey into the oven to roust under a slow free wine she was gone.

On returning an odor of barning meat filled the house, and smoke was seen coming from the oven.

"Why, daughter, what is that i" asked the Rev. Jonas D.—, as his nosirils sunfied the unpleasant odor.

The daughter-in law, conscience-stricken and abashes, said meekly:

"A broken Sabbath, father; a t coken Sabbath."

"Humph!" was the old gentleman's immediate reply don't break another one, please, if it's going to small like that."

A WOMAN'S WORK.

From The Chautanquan.

A few weeks since, I received a visit from my old coworker during the war, the veteran army nurse, "Mother Bickerisks." She had spent the rainy day in searching for an old soldier, who for the last ten years has lived dissolutely, in Boston. She had visited police courts, jalls and nouses of correction, and was wet, wears and depressed. I remonstrated: "My dear friend, why do you, an old woman, at the age of seventy-three, waste yourself on such a worthless fellow as B.—!" Turning to me with a flash of her blue eyes, and a straightening of the curves of her yet beautiful mouth, she gave me this rebuke: "Mary Livermore, I have a commission from the Lord God Alinghty to do all I can for every missrable creature who comes in my way. He's always sure of two friends—God and me? What if this spired dwelt in all of us!

Begin to tell the benefit I derived from that peculiar metric cine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, says a lady who had been all tired ont, "almost ready to give up." Why, it gave me new life and strength so rapidly that in a few days I felt like another woman. I recent mew of.

I ever knew of.
"I cannot find words strong enough to express my feeling in favor of Rood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured ma of dyspesia, with which I suffered many years." MRS. S. M. BEEDS

With Which I suffered many years." MRS. S. M. BEEDS Marbiehead, Mass.

"My daughter received much benefit from the use of Hoody Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." REV. F. H. ADAMS, New-Harb

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by G. 5. 100 Doses One Dollar